CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT		25 X
SUBJECT	Conditions in Southwest Sinki	ang DATE DISTR.	29 March 1955	
		NO. OF PAGES	3	
DATE OF INF	40 .	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD :	25X ⁻
PLACE ACQU	MRED	REFERENCES		
	This is UNEVALUATED Inform	nation		
		THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE. DITENT IS TENTATIVE. EE REVERSE)		
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P'ul	111			
1.	the leading offici following:	als in P'uli (N 37-47, E 75-	14) were the	25 X ′
	a. Amban of P'uli - Shirin Beg, s	n Ismaili Tadjik.		
	b. Vice Amban - Zannun, former po	lice chief.		
-	c. Chief of police - Gojum Khildi	, a Kirghiz.		
	d. Garrison Commander - LI (fnu),	a Chinese.		25X ⁻
3.	no jeeps, cars, or tru airfield had been widened. Since no aircraft had landed at the fiel plain four miles wide and six mile	ld. The airfield was located	Communist regime, l on a natural	25X [,]
4.	No significant repairs have been m (N 39-29, E 75-58), but the Chinese O7, E 75-37) to Kashgar, and woode of demarcation. The journey from four days, traveling day and night road, but only the old narrow cars	e have surveyed the road from en posts were erected at each P'uli to Kashgar took three c. At Gez Pass there was no	Tashmalik (N 39- n mile for purposes and a half to sign of a motorable	e

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regularly washed away in summer and rebuilt in winter. The main stop between P'uli and Kashgar was at Tashmalik. There were 125 soldiers and 40 police stationed in this town.

Kashgar

5.	The ramparts around Kashgar had been demolished, and modern residential
	houses were being built around the city. A new town was being built near
	Yangi where all government offices and civil and military hospitals were to be
	located. The streets in Kashgar were sixteen yards wide with footpaths on
	either side and a metalled strip ten yards wide in the center.

- there were 3,270 vehicles operating in Kashgar, most of them jeeps and two-ton trucks . Eight busses daily operated between Kashgar, Yarkand 25X1 (N 38-24, E 77-16), and Hotien (N 37-07, E 79-55); and four busses, with a seating capacity of 45 to 48, daily operated from Kashgar to Yingchisha (N 38-56, E 76-09) and Sulo (N 39-25, E 76-06). There were two small repair shops in Kashgar, where all types of automotive work was done.
- 7. The main airfield of Kashgar was at Zang Keruval, about three miles from Kashgar between the old city and Artush. The landing field was two and a half miles long and one mile wide; and the landing strip, made of concrete, was 50 yards wide and shaped like a cross. Thirty new buildings had been constructed as offices, shops, and quarters, and nine new underground magazines had been built for bombs and ammunition. The field was guarded by 30 soldiers.
- 8. Two-engined Dakotas, used for commercial and military purposes, were the only aircraft normally based at Kashgar. Occasionally single-engined fighters arrived at Kashgar from Urumchi. Air traffic at Kashgar consisted of weekly commercial flights between Kashgar and Urumchi² and daily arrival of military planes loaded with stores and ammunition.

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- 9. A railroad was being built from Urumchi to Kashgar. From Urumchi tracks were laid as far as Yench'i (N 42-04, E 86-34). In Kashgar large quantities of iron rails were being stockpiled in readiness to commence laying track from that end of the line. Simultaneously the laborers were laying pipe to transport water to arid areas.
- 10. Propaganda films boasting Soviet and Chinese military power were widely shown in Kashgar, which had six theaters. In November an anti-American film depicting the havoc wrought by atom bombs on Chinese (sic) populations was being shown in Kashgar. The picture also showed some American soldiers who had been converted to Communism and who had joined the Chinese.
- 11. By November plans for a hydroelectric project had been made, and work was expected to begin after winter. There were two woolen factories in the Old City of Kashgar, one of which was close to the old British Consulate. These factories cleaned and packed wool for shipment to the USER. The largest factory in Kashgar, a flour mill, was a four-story building near the bridge over the Kizil River. A sawmill and a cotton yarn factory were also operating in the area.
- 12. Oil has been discovered in eight different places between Kashgar and Yingchisha.

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- 13. There was complete religious freedom in the Kashgar area. The people were free to pray five times daily, and congregational prayers were regularly held in all mosques. The government supported religious leaders and also provided funds for repair of religious buildings and shrines. The Ismailis were permitted to collect money for the Aga Khan.
- 14. The USSR Consulate was the only one functioning in Kashgar, and it was staffed by more than 300 personnel. The old British Consulate has been converted into a guest house for transient Soviet officers.

rovince operations of the contraction of the contra	rom Kash	or five tr gar to Yark	rucks, which had been converted into and and one each day from Kashgar to	
		the Soviet	-Chinese Civil Aviation Company operate	
wo round-trip	flights	each week	between Urumchi and Kashgar	
			MAO Tse-tung assured Moslem represente	-
osques and wo	in Peip: rship in	ing that the their own :	ey would be permitted to maintain their fashion.	
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